



少少。 圳供港蔬菜安全問題近日再度引起關注,有政黨議員指深圳南山 供港蔬菜中心出現「假菜真標籤」問題,部分菜商及運輸業司機 前晚用運菜貨車堵塞文錦渡關口,立法會食物安全委員會已定明 日舉行特別會議商討有關問題

有關問題引起關注,事屬必然,年前「毒菜」事件至今不少市民仍留 有餘悸。但對眼前所謂「假菜真籤」問題,市民暫無過度緊張反應的必要 ,一來事情眞相,即有非指定菜場出產的蔬菜也可以用不法手段獲得安全 標籤供港,是否屬實,仍有待有關部門展開調查;二來內地供港蔬菜整體 質量和檢疫應該說是安全和可靠的,除多年前發生過轟動一時的「毒菜風 雲」外,近年輸港蔬菜被驗出有事的例子極少,本港海關及衛生當局長期 在關卡及市場抽查的及格率達到百分之九十九點九,對市民大衆來說,吃 上「放心菜」基本上是不成問題的

而在事件還未弄清眞相之前,部分業界人士以貨車堵塞文錦渡關口, 做法不僅不可取,且有「小題大做」之嫌,對確保供港蔬菜安全亦無多大

對此,食物及衛生局局長周一嶽連日的回應是實事求是的。事實是, 有關內地供港蔬菜的安全檢測問題,執行在深圳、監管也在深圳,就算港 方業界有任何投訴或指控,如此次指有人用「假蔬菜」取得「眞標籤」, 有關調查與求證工作也只能由深圳檢驗檢疫局派人在當地進行,最終如查 出有什麼違法違規事件,執法的也只能是當地有關部門;周一嶽不可能到 深圳南山去驗菜,更不可能到當地去執法,打擊違法違規活動。面對業界 的投訴,周一嶽基本上能夠做的,就是一個「轉|字,即把問題和訊息轉 交給深圳檢驗檢疫局去跟進,大不了就是再上一級,把問題向中央質檢總 局反映,僅此而已。當然,周一嶽身爲特區衛生及食物局長,要對本港市 民的食物安全負責,也有權有責要向內地作出切實的反映和跟進,要求對 方早日作出回覆及處理,不能只推說是「深圳嘅事」,但權力有限,可以

而自「毒菜」、「假菜」以至年前多宗食物安全事故發生以來,一個 明顯的、屬於機制上的運作不夠暢順、效率不夠明快的問題已經「昭然若 揭」,甚至出現架床疊屋、費時失事以至不知責在何方的漏弊,不僅對本 港市民食物安全不利,對更好溝通兩地合作關係也不是一件好事。



聯建食物安全檢測中心,既保證本港食物安全,又加強兩地合作溝

然而,事情並非完全不可以改變。港深兩地,就是一「橋」之隔,其 密切程度已經到了「不可分」的地步,就在昨天,深圳戶籍居民已經可以 一年內無限次來港,兩地相關官員前天也就進一步開展高科技產業和研發 工作在深圳簽訂了二十多個項目的合作協議,如此食物安全這麼一個對兩 地都同樣重要、敏感而且屬於高科技的項目,爲什麼不能夠考慮由兩地政 府合作,在河套或其他適當地點設立一個深港聯合食物安全檢測中心,購 買最先進的儀器設施,兩地共同派出專家和技術人員負責進行各項檢測工 作,統一發出安全標籤,如此科研合作與食安檢測並舉,豈不一舉兩得、 兩全其美?

2009/04/02 大公報社評



# Advocate for a joint food safety check centre

Safety of vegetables imported to Hong Kong from Shenzhen has caused concerns again recently. Some political-party-affiliated Legislative Council (Legco) members earlier alleged that vegetables from unauthorized farms bearing certificates of origin of licensed importers have found their way into Hong Kong across the border. On Monday evening, some vegetable trucks lined up Man Kam To Road leading to the border checkpoint. Legco's Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene is to hold a special meeting to discuss the issue.

It is natural for the issue to arouse concerns as many Hong Kong citizens have yet to get over the fear of the "tainted vegetables" incident in the past. Nevertheless, in respect to the current problem of "vegetables from unauthorized farms bearing genuine licenses", there is no need for citizens to become excessively unnerved and to overreact. For one thing, whether the allegation - that vegetables from unauthorized farms have found their way into Hong Kong with illegally-obtained licenses - is true it still pending an investigation by authorities concerned. Secondly, generally speaking, the overall quality and quarantine of vegetables supplied to Hong Kong are safe and reliable. Except for "tainted vegetables" found a few years ago that created quite a stir, cases in which vegetables supplied to Hong Kong have been found unqualified are extremely rare in recent years. Constant sample checks by the Customs and health and hygiene authorities at the border checkpoint and on markets show 99.9% of the imported vegetables are qualified. Therefore, there should practically be no problem for the general public to consume "qualified vegetable".

But some truckers had taken actions to block the Man Kam To checkpoint before the truth was to be found. Such a move is not only undesirable but could also be grudged as to "make a mountain out of a molehill", and as such does not help much to ensure safety of vegetables supplied to Hong Kong.

In regard to this, responses made by Secretary for Food & Health Dr York Chow Yat-ngok are realistic and practical. As a matter of fact, safety checks on vegetables supplied to Hong Kong are carried out and supervised in Shenzhen. Therefore, when industry practitioners in Hong Kong have made a complaint or allegation, such as this one about "vegetables from unauthorised farms using genuine licenses", investigation and evidence-gathering can only be done in Shenzhen by Shenzhen Entry-Exit Inspection & Quarantine Bureau. And if in the end illegal activities or irregularities are discovered, law enforcement can also only be done in Shenzhen by local authorities. York Chow cannot go to Shenzhen's Nanshan to check vegetables, let alone to enforce law there to crack down on illegal activities. What York Chow can do when receiving a complaint is just to "pass on" the information to Shenzhen Entry-Exit Inspection & Quarantine Bureau for the latter to follow up. Naturally as the SAR Government's Secretary for Food & Health, York Chow must be responsible for food safety in Hong Kong, and is also empowered and obliged to truthfully pass on cases to the Mainland and do follow-ups, urging the other side to deal with them and give Hong Kong feedback as soon as possible. He must never shirk his responsible by saying "this is Shenzhen's affair", despite it is a fact that his power is very limited in

With the occurrences of these incidents of "tainted vegetables" and "vegetables from unauthorised farms" as well as others concerning food safety in the past, a problem becomes clearly revealed that the current mechanism obviously does not work smoothly and efficiently. There are loopholes in the mechanism that result in overlapping of works, wastes of time and often even difficulties to find out which side should be held responsible. This is not only detrimental to food safety for Hong Kong people but also infavourable for better communication and cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

However, these are not matters that can never be changed. Hong Kong and Shenzhen are separated just by a "bridge" and the two places have become so closely related that they are in fact "inseparable". It was beginning from yesterday that Shenzhen residents with permanent residence permits could apply for 12-month, multiple-entry visas to Hong Kong. And one day earlier in Shenzhen, relevant officials from both sides signed agreements on 20-plus projects to further cooperation in high-tech industries and research and development (R&D). Food safety is also a very important, sensitive and high-tech sector. So why don't the two governments cooperate to set up a Shenzhen-Hong Kong joint food safety check centre on the Lok Ma Chau Loop or another appropriate site, equip it with most advanced facilities and assign specialists and technicians from both sides to jointly conduct checks and issue uniform licenses? This can combine food safety checks with cooperation in R&D. Won't the two sides both benefit from this move of "killing two birds with one stone" as well? 02 April 2009

### Idiom

Make a mountain out of a molehill - To make a slight difficulty seem like a serious problem. Examples:

- 1. It is not such a big problem. You are making a mountain out
- 2. Come on, don't make a mountain out of a molehill.
- 3. It's not that important. Tom is always making mountains out of

From this we can also have:

Make a molehill into a mountain - To cause something simple to seem much more difficult or important.

4. Clever lawyers can make a molehill into a mountain.

Make a molehill out of a mountain - To make something difficult

become much easier. 5. This is a heavy assignment. But by dividing it up and working on it a

little bit every day, you can make a molehill out of a mountain.

# 每日1600噸內地蔬菜供港

近日,蔬菜業界不滿政府未有打擊「眞證假菜」供港,影響生計,50輛 運菜車上周堵塞文錦渡邊境抗議。2009年1月已有蔬菜批發業界發起慢駛遊行 ,抗議政府監管「眞證假菜」不力,導致未經檢疫的蔬菜流出市面

目前,深圳口岸供港蔬菜每天約260車、1600噸,其中來自廣東省(不含 深圳市)的供港蔬菜每天約160車

深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局稱,深圳檢驗檢疫局及全國20多個產地檢驗檢疫 部門聯手,投入了大量人力、物力,供港蔬菜已13年未發生「毒菜」事件, 保證本港市民吃上「放心菜」

不過,「毒菜」問題令人猶有餘悸。早在97年11月,內地有一批含過量

甲胺磷的茼蒿菜流入本港,數日內造成十多名市民中毒;05年3月,一家三口 進食在灣仔石水渠街市購買的菜心後食物中毒,食環署調查發現菜心含高毒 性農藥「滅多威」;06年2月,香港浸會大學檢驗202個來自內地及本港蔬菜 樣本,發現一成含超標重金屬

06年4月,綠色和平在本港7間百佳及惠康超市抽驗,發現55個蔬菜樣本 中四成殘餘農藥超標;06年5月,有機構抽查本港10間超市或街市檔的菜心 、白菜、蘋果等,化驗發現3個樣本含禁藥或殘餘農藥超標;07年1月,東莞 市農業局驗出士多啤梨及油麥菜含高毒農藥「氧化樂果」,內地政府即時銷



## 溯塑都不宜有邊讀邊

二月十九日下午五時零四分,看 有線電視新聞,聽得記者把「追溯| 讀成「追索」,儘管觀(聽)衆不會 誤會是指追討,但如此誤讀,不是孤 立的現象, 值得一談

把溯字讀成索,可以說是有邊讀 ,因爲沒有三點水的朔字,與索同

朔字何解?一指農曆每個月的初 二指北方,故北方又稱朔方,而 北風則稱朔風。朔方也是地名,唐代 是指今山西北部一帶。朔字也用作人 名,漢代有個東方朔,專愛同漢武帝 開玩笑,有不少傳奇故事

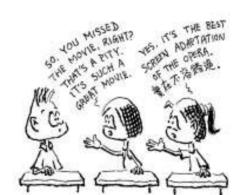
朔字加三點水於左邊而寫成溯 讀法、解法就不相同。本義爲逆流而 上,引伸為推求或回想,有線電視記 者提到的追溯,一般就指回想或向上

因溯誤讀索,想起塑誤讀索,也 是有邊讀邊(索朔同音)。常見人把 塑造或塑膠都誤讀成索造或索膠,這 個塑字,正確讀法也是讀素。塑造手 法有多種,用石膏、木料、金屬雕塑 人像,都稱爲塑像,通過寫小說,把 人物寫得性格突出,形象生動,也叫 塑造。這些塑字,同樣要讀素

順便一提,當天有線電視記者把 汽墊船的墊讀成典,也是不對的

墊字有兩個音,墊支,讀電,不 讀典,此其一。墊底,讀箭,不讀電 ,不讀典,因此,椅墊、床墊、汽墊 ,都讀箭,但粤人每每變上調,讀成 剪,此其二。長期以來如此,不只五 十年不變; 只是某些「正音」人士妄 改,乃造成混亂罷了!







# 分析歌詞評論優劣

上文提到Sarah Brightman來港, 不是鼓勵學唱英文歌的人花錢去看演 唱。我不打算去看,也不大欣賞 Sarah Brightman 的歌聲。每聽到別人 大讚,我都這樣想:無論誰是 《Phantom Of the Opera》的歌劇原唱 者,誰都會出名。那是十分討好的音 樂劇,也是西方娛樂事業史上賺錢最 多的一部作品,兩年前的估計是收入 達逾30億美元。這也是我向學生推薦 這部作品的歌的原因,因爲它能令學 生親身感受一下西方文化裡最成功、 最受歡迎的作品,通過唱歌去細味它 的歌詞和旋律。

每件成功的作品背後都有些小故 事。《Phantom of the Opera》是一部 1910年在法國出版的文學作品,作家 是新聞工作者,名叫 Gaston Leroux 。據說他參觀了巴黎一個歌劇院的地 下室後,想到寫這個故事。故事中一 段令人難忘的插曲——水晶燈掉下來 壓着觀衆,也是眞有其事。1896年, 巴黎發生了一件慘劇:一盞水晶吊燈 在歌劇院掉下來,壓着觀衆。

楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com) 故事很早就吸引了電影商,1916

年德國片商把它拍成電影,後來美國 也有導演重拍這個故事。但令它永垂 不朽的是 Andrew Lloyd Webber 的 到它上演了18年,打破了所有音樂劇 雄踞舞台的紀錄,就沒有評論人低貶 上演初時,其中一個批評是

《Independent》(獨立報)彈歌詞是 "the worst set of lyrics I have even seen" !與《Sunday Express》(星期日快郵 )的大加讚賞完全不同: "a great rolling buffet of musical delights - a gorgeous operatic extravaganza that is a thrill to the blood and a sensual feast for the eye"!

但說到故事:a disfigured young man who lives in the darkened backstage areas of an opera house, 則是 speaks to everybody, 也就是所謂人見 人愛。有興趣學英文寫作的同學,不 妨分析一下故事的歌詞,自己做評論 (唱歌學英文:二)



## 中國網民三億 塑品牌新平台

最近中國互聯網信息中心發布了 《第23次中國互聯網絡發展狀況統計 報告》。報告顯示,中國互聯網普及 率爲22.6%,比例首次超過全球21.9% 的平均水平。網民總數達2.98億,寬 頻網民數目爲2.7億,全國cn域名達 1357.2萬,這3項指標令中國互聯網 絡穩佔世界第一位

互聯網屬新的媒介,恰巧中國地 大物博,正好發揮互聯網無遠弗屆的 特性,增大了現實世界的傳播效益, 由從前的虛擬發展至現今的網上活動 分享威力,而且影響力日益龐大,內 容組合甚至能夠打造企業品牌,營造 新一代的傳播環境。預計10年之後, 大部分傳統媒介將被互聯網取代,又 或能以捆綁形式繼續運作,以延續其 媒介的價值。

相對互聯網的快速增長,內地的 無線互聯網增幅也驚人; 中國互聯網 信息中心調查數據顯示,2008年使用 手機上網的網民比07年增加了超過-倍,達到1.17億,顯示不同形式使用互 聯網更令其新媒介的位置更加穩固

現時內地互聯網的活動增幅最大 的是網絡求職、更新博客以及互聯網 購物;看來傳統媒體廣告商要利用過 去豐富的營銷傳播經驗,加上創意的 概念,將互聯網的活動環境滲入廣告 元素,令互聯網的網民與廣告聯在一 線,才可望發揮互聯網高速發展下的 營銷威力。

未來的品牌塑造、創意當然是基 本因素,真正能利用的平台,就是新 媒介——互聯網

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康